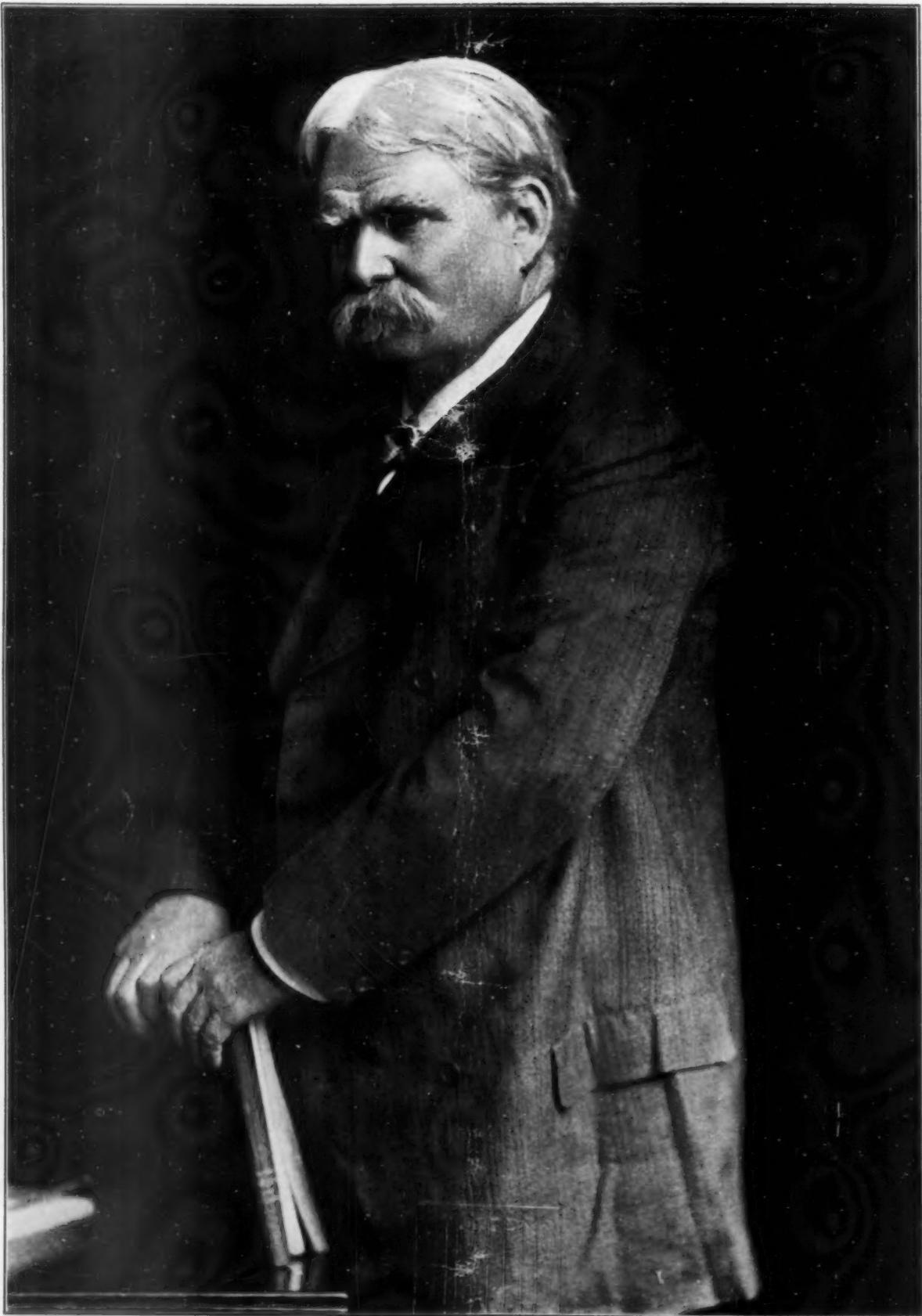


The **QUILL**



JANUARY, 1915



Henry Watterson

Editor of the Louisville Courier Journal

Newspapermen everywhere agree that Colonel Watterson is today the best living example of the passing school of personal journalism. As it was said in the days of Greeley that the New York Tribune was Greeley and that Greeley was the New York Tribune, so is it remarked today that the Louisville Courier Journal is Watterson and that Watterson is the Courier Journal. The newspaper and the man are analogous. As the Historian Hudson said: "Mr. Watterson is the head and front of the Courier Journal. He is part owner, managing editor, editor-in-chief, and all that sort of thing. In short, he is the Courier Journal."

Mr. Watterson is the master of the invective. His latest outburst was an attack upon the wave of militarism which has been sweeping over the country.

This is Colonel Watterson's favorite photograph.



THE QUILL



A Fraternity Magazine Devoted to the Interests of Journalists in College and in Professional Life.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF

SIGMA DELTA CHI
NATIONAL JOURNALISTIC FRATERNITY

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY AT MISSOULA, MONT.

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JANUARY, 1915

Thank You

WE ARE by no means impervious to the criticisms of the October Quill that we received, but we are inclined to think lightly of the large number of complimentary letters that were sent us. It is to those members of the fraternity and to those newspapermen who saw fit to subject The Quill to adverse criticism, that we feel indebted. Surely it is a test of genuine fellowship to allow an editor to view the product of his efforts as others see it.

And there were a large number of alumni who did not hesitate to criticise The Quill most severely. Three or four criticisms were bitter in their attack upon the editorial policy of the magazine. Where the motives that prompted the sending of these criticisms could bear close scrutiny, the suggestions were received in the kindest manner possible. But it is well to have it understood that the editor has no intention of taking many of these criticisms seriously. We might as well try to slide on both ears as to pay attention to the hundred suggestions received. Many of them were valuable and we appreciate having them sent to us. But most of them must be ignored. Some approve one thing, others disapprove of the same thing.

The editor will continue to follow that same policy which some of the alumni read between the lines in the first number of the present volume. If we have written anything that will discourage members of the fraternity in giving us the benefit of their criticisms, we shall be keenly disappointed. We invite criticism.

Bring on the Howitzers

THE FEW shrapnel shells that were fired at William Randolph Hearst in the last number of The Quill were answered with a cannonade of caustic criticism of the alleged violation of The Quill's neutrality. Hearst men everywhere peppered us with advice. The loyalty of these men to their employer is indeed admirable, but they are shinning up the wrong hickory when they attempt to atone for Hearst's influence upon American journalism without exception.

these critics were given the opportunity to use space in The Quill to defend Hearst,—if that could be done. All refused. Because they curtly declined to expiate Hearst, their replies were bitter-sweet.

Secrecy Must Go

SECRECY is undemocratic. No more argument is needed to convince the thinking member of Sigma Delta Chi, that the abolition of the mystic element in the professional fraternity is inevitable.

Sustain Objection

INSTEAD of devoting three or four pages to chapter letters which are uninteresting except to members of the particular chapters, but one page in this issue is given to news from the active chapters. Critics of The Quill were almost

unanimous in that the chapter letters are not worth the space that they demand. L. H. Sloan writes:

"A story on the chapters would be better than the dry chapter letters. They follow a formula. Their absence is more valuable than the space they occupy."

Regard for Confidence

WHAT would you think of a newspaper correspondent who was allowed to enjoy the confidence of German army officers, granted every privilege, then went to London to obtain an interview from Lord Kitchener but instead was interviewed, and consciously gave information to a belligerent nation, which had been imparted in all confidence? We can imagine your answer. Isn't that exactly what Irvin S. Cobb did?

A Suggestion

HERE'S a suggestion for the committee which is arranging details for the coming annual convention of Sigma Delta Chi:

Plan to have an exhibit of all the publications from the different institutions where Sigma Delta Chi has chapters. Include in this exhibit

Sigma Delta Chi are editors. Such an exhibit would not only be interesting but also would be of benefit to the delegates.

And We Did

ELOYD DELL, managing editor of *The Masses*, writes:

"Don't you really know who wrote 'Out of the night that covers me'? If you don't, you go straight and find out. All the great poetry in the English language is not covered in the 'requirements' of an 'English' course, and it is the mark of personality to know literature for oneself, by one's browsings and adventurings among books."

Our intelligence indicted. Instructions given. Instructions heeded. The result:

Here is the complete poem, "Invictus," written by William Ernest Henley.

*Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.*

*In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winced nor cried aloud,
Under the bludgeonings of chance
My head is bloody but unbowed.*

*Beyond this place of wrath and tears
Looms but the horror of the shade,
And yet the menace of the years,
Finds, and shall find me unafraid.*

*It matters not how straight the gate,
How charged with punishment the scroll,
I am the master of my fate
I am the captain of my soul.*

A Justifiable Protest

WALTER K. TOWERS, assistant editor of *The American Boy*, protests that if *The Quill* is "a fraternity magazine devoted to the interests of newspaper men in college and in professional life," then, those members of Sigma Delta Chi who are engaged in magazine work are literally read out of the fraternity. The protest is justified. Hence, the substitution of the word "journalists" for "newspaper men."

Sherman Was Right

IS EVEN Sigma Delta Chi going to be affected by the war?

General passenger agents of the different transcontinental railroads have announced an increase in passenger rates and give as one of the reasons: The war. When the convention meets in May these increased rates will have to be reckoned with.

Then As It Is Now

EDOLPHUS THIERS, founder of "La National" and probably one of the greatest French journalists that ever lived, made this statement at the time that he was acting as censor of the Press in France in 1872:

"Eh bien, Messieurs, le véritable juge du inge-

c'est l'opinion publique; comment alors interdire la publicité?"

Translated literally we have: "Well, gentlemen, the real judge of judges is public opinion; how then is it possible to prohibit publicity?"

Academic Asininity

A COLLEGE INSTRUCTOR, for whom we have profound respect, writes:

"The Quill is a fairly creditable publication . . . but I object to the use of such colloquial expressions as 'go broke' when you mean 'to become insolvent.'"

Time to Pray

DOE CANNON, Boies Penrose, Warren Harding, Doc Gallinger, Jim Wadsworth and others, who should not but shall be nameless, have been returned to Congress.

God help us.

Misdirected Effort

PERHAPS we don't appreciate the possibilities of literary caricature, but the man who wrote a parody of the Twenty-Third Psalm was misapplying his time.

Avoid Repetition

CHERE is a tendency among young writers to repeat ideas as well as words. Youthful reporters are disposed to use the same words over again. It is indeed a curious fact that the beginner in the newspaper business cannot get away from the habit of repeating words. Try as he will to expand his vocabulary, the same words will find a place in his story. The young newspapermen know that repetition will not be tolerated to any great degree, but despite this fact ideas as well as words will be repeated. Iteration of the same words is frowned upon in newspaper offices. Repetition should be avoided.

Bon Voyage

CHE MATRIX is the title of the official publication of Theta Sigma Phi, the women's journalistic fraternity, which will make its first appearance some time this month. Sigma Delta Chi wishes The Matrix every success.

That's Our Ambition

CHESTER WELLS at one time wrote: "We ought to have a magazine which we are willing to have big newspaper men inspect."

They Do Read Poetry

CHE QUESTION was asked in the last number of *The Quill* whether newspaper men read poetry. The replies that were received are indeed interesting. We regard it as rather a striking coincidence that four members of the fraternity hit upon the same passage from Shakespeare. All four gave King Henry the Fifth's speech before the battle of Agincourt as their favorite bit of poetry.

You will recall that King Henry had stormed the French city of Harfleur, which lacking support, was forced to capitulate. But sickness and privation made such inroads upon his army that

he found himself in danger of annihilation at the hands of a French force led by the Dauphin, outnumbering his own by five to one. Nevertheless, he did not avoid battle, but pitched his camp near the French at Agincourt. Then it is that the Earl of Westmoreland exclaims: "O, that we now had here but one ten thousand of those men in England that do no work today!" And it is Henry's reply that is so popular with newspaper men today. Here are excerpts:

*O, do not wish one more!
Rather proclaim it, Westmoreland, through my host,
That he which hath no stomach to this fight,
Let him depart.*

*We few, we happy few, we band of brothers;
For he today that sheds his blood with me
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so vile,
This day shall gentle his condition:
And gentlemen in England now a-bed
Shall think themselves accursed they were not here,
And hold their manhoods cheap whiles any speaks
That fought with us upon Saint Crispin's day.*

Three alumni from the same chapter picked out this well-known passage from the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam:

*I sent my Soul through the Invisible,
Some letter of that After-life to spell;
And by and by my Soul return'd to me,
And answer'd "I myself am Heav'n and Hell."*

Surely Omar Khayyam and Edward Fitzgerald made a wonderful team.

Two members submitted this verse written by Huxley:

*And if there be no meeting after death,
If all be silence, darkness—yet 'tis rest,
Be not afraid, ye waiting hearts that weep,
For God's will "giveth his beloved sleep,"
And if an endless sleep He wills—so best.*

Are we a band of iconoclasts?

The Newspaper of Today

ROLLO OGDEN, editor of The New York Evening Post, writes:

"We believe in preserving editorial anonymity. Names without articles would mean little."

Here you have additional evidence of the institutional character of our twentieth century newspaper.

Secrecy of Ritual

SECRECY in the ritual of Sigma Delta Chi, national journalism fraternity, has been retained by a referendum vote of 147 to 87. Honorary members, including Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent, and George Ade, and the majority of the alumni, voted to abolish ritualistic secrecy. Most of the active members voted in favor of the old tradition. The time is coming, we believe, when the professional fraternities, legal, journalistic, medical and engineer-

ing, will conclude that it will not mean a lowering of dignity to tell the world the purpose of their organization and their ideals, ethical and social.—*Washington Alumnus*.

The Old, Old Story

SURELY newspapermen need not be told the part that the advertisers play in supporting a magazine or a newspaper. The Quill carries some advertising. A word to the wise is not necessary.

Congratulations

JUST as The Quill goes to press, word is received that Sigma Delta Chi has granted a charter to the petitioning organization at Leland Stanford, Jr., university. Both the fraternity and the members of what is soon to become the baby chapter, are to be congratulated.

Oriental Courtesy

ALL OF US who assist in supporting the post-office department by sending manuscripts through the mails twist an occasional, lopsided smile from the contrast between the highly complimentary and duly apologetic rejection slip and the cold fact of the returned masterpiece. What must be the feelings of China's hardworking authors and poets? The Bookseller vouches for the following as being the rejection slip of the proverbially polite Chinese editor:

"I have read your work and am delighted with it. Nay, I swear by the sacred ashes of my forefathers that never in my life have I read anything to excel its merit. That is why I am afraid his majesty, our exalted emperor and sire, would become so enthused over it, should we print the work, that he might forbid us to have anything printed hereafter that did not approach this superb masterpiece. And since in the next thousand years another work of equal value can hardly be expected to appear, we herewith return your divine manuscript to you with infinite regret and beg your forgiveness for doing so."

"Imitation is Flattery"

DOT a few readers of The Quill have commented upon the likeness of The Quill to Harper's Weekly insofar as typographical appearance and makeup are concerned. We frankly admit that Hapgood's admirable publication has been used as a model.

Must Have Sense of News

FRANK COBB, editor of the New York World, was one of the speakers at the recent conference of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism. Here is an excerpt from his informal talk which was packed full of good things:

"You cannot make a good editorial writer out of a man who hasn't a keen sense of news. That is why the best editorial writers are men who have had experience in gathering and presenting the news of the day. I never knew a good editorial writer who was not a good reporter."

Carnahan

By Arthur L. Stone

Dean of the School of Journalism, University of Montana

FIFTY-THREE YEARS of continuous service at the telegraph key, most of it in western frontier offices, is the record of John M. Carnahan of Missoula, Montana, who retired January 1, under the pension system of the Western Union Telegraph company. This record, of itself, would be sufficient to make noteworthy the life work of John Carnahan, but it is not the quantity of his labor so much as the quality that merits recognition, by newspaper workers, of the performance of this veteran of the key.

During his long years of frontier service, Carnahan handled many important messages, but of them all there is none which is of greater historical or news value than the telegram which he clicked off, on the night of July 6, 1876, from the office in Bismarck, North Dakota, when he gave to the world its first word of the Custer massacre on the Little Big Horn, in Montana.

For it was Carnahan who broke this news to the east. Without warning this great story flashed and the way it was told to the east is well worth permanent record in newspaper history.

Carnahan was in charge of the Bismarck telegraph office, the west end of the wire at that time. He was manager and operator and clerk. When Custer, in June, 1876, led his famous Seventh cavalry from the fort to punish the Sioux, Carnahan and Dr. Porter, the post surgeon, rode 12 miles with the expedition. Then they said their good-byes and turned back, while the troops rode on into the Bad Lands of Eastern Montana.

No word came to the fort from the expedition until the night of July 5, when the steamer Far West arrived at Bismarck bearing the wounded of Reno's command and the official reports of the terrible battle that had utterly wiped out the finest regiment in the United States service. It was like a bolt from a clear sky. Nobody had dreamed of the failure of Custer's punitive expedition.

It was late in the night of July 5, when the Far West docked at Bismarck. On the morning of July 6, Carnahan found upon his desk a carpetbag filled with official dispatches, containing the news of the fearful disaster which had occurred days before in the broken country on the Little Big Horn.

It was a discouraging prospect

for a one-man telegraph office. But Carnahan attacked the big job and the way he got away with it is one of the remarkable records of telegraph service. He flashed the news of the massacre to the St. Paul office and then bent to his task.

With scarcely a break, Carnahan pounded his key for 21 hours before he took a bit of rest. At 5 o'clock on the morning of July 7,

a summary of the official story of the battle. This was sent to the St. Paul Pioneer Press, to the Chicago Inter-Ocean and to the New York Herald. This done, he sought his bed and rested. While he slept, the world read the news which he had sent.

He wakened to face orders for more news. He responded as best he could. Then came the special correspondents of the eastern newspapers. And their stories had to be transmitted by wire. It was a busy month in that little old office in Bismarck.

The New York Herald's correspondent, O'Kelley, came to the railway terminal and went on up the Missouri and the Yellowstone, there to see for himself the scene of the encounter. It was late in July when his story got back for Carnahan to handle. O'Kelley had made it up into two books, each an inch thick, with sheets 12 inches long and 6 inches wide. There was nothing omitted — that was no skeleton report — every comma and every article and preposition had to be sent. The Herald wanted complete copy. There were scores of pages and each sheet was written on both sides. Carnahan checked 22,000 words in this dispatch. The tolls to the Herald were \$1,320. There were other correspondents and other stories, but this was the biggest one of the lot. When Carnahan had sent the signature, O'Kelley handed him a fifty-dollar bill for himself.

There has been contention as to who broke the Custer story, but Carnahan's claim to the honor is a matter of official record. It was not only a great story but the manner of its handling was a remarkable performance.

John Carnahan's telegraph record dates back to 1861, when he started in the office of the old Western Union in Athens, Ohio. During the war years, he served in Cincinnati and other border cities. In 1868 he was in Nashville. From the Tennessee city he was transferred to Chicago and in 1869 he went to La Crosse, Wis., as manager of the office of the Pacific and Atlantic company.

In the fall of 1872 the Northern Pacific railway reached Bismarck. In the spring of 1873 Carnahan was sent to this terminal to take charge of the telegraph office. Bismarck was then "the toughest town in the world." Its telegraph office

Continued on Page 14



John M. Carnahan

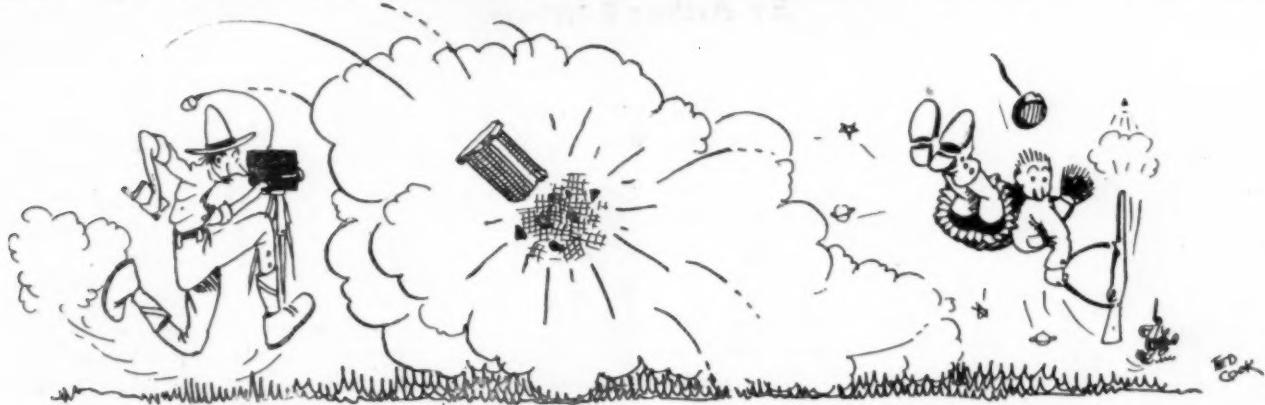
he lay down for a three-hour nap. At 8 o'clock he was again at the key and he sent continuously for 20 hours before he reached the end of the last official dispatch. It was 4 o'clock on the morning of July 8 when the last signature was checked off, that was contained in that old carpetbag.

The office report showed that 80,000 words had been sent by this one man, during those two sessions at the key. The tolls amounted to more than \$3,000.

Meanwhile, the newspapers of the east had been clamoring for the story of the battle. Official business had the right of way over anything else and it was not until he had disposed of the official dispatches that he could give any attention to the newspapers, imperative as were their demands.

Tired as he was, Carnahan, with characteristic good nature, complied as best he could with the call of the press. He framed and sent

A NEWSPAPER YARN OR TWO



Playing on the Harp

The story is told in the office of the Anaconda (Mont.) Standard of an Irish Associated Press operator who was receiving a story about a church dedication. This is the way that he wrote part of a prayer:

"We beseech thee, O'God. . . ."

All Right, Bill

Dean Arthur L. Stone of the Montana School of Journalism tells this story of a negro who one time bolted into the office of The Daily Missoulian (Missoula, Mont.) and addressed the editor in this way:

"Mr. Editor, when you put my name in the paper, please call me William Johnson. You know there are so damn many Bill Johnsons in town."

Our Status Quo

Here is one of L. H. Sloan's stories:

Reporters like themselves all right—on pay day, especially—but it must be confessed that they are not beloved by everyone.

Big Bill Devery, New York's former chief of police, had a good many pet phrases. One of these was "touchin' on an' appertanin' to," and another was the "demi-monde" . . . a foreign phrase of which the chief was quite fond, and which he pronounced "demy-munde."

This last phrase perplexed his friends, and one day at headquarters he was asked:

"Chief, what do you mean by the demi-monde?"

The chief arched his eyebrows, and looked at his questioner with a justified scorn.

"What do I mean by demy-munde? Why, everyone knows what that is. The demy-munde are thieves, gangmen, reporters and such as them."

Stop the Press

Here is a story told by Frederick E. Tarman, telegraph editor of The Daily Oklahoman:

Preston McGoodwin, United States minister plenipotentiary to Colombia, and former managing editor of The Daily Oklahoman, started his newspaper career as a cub reporter in Cincinnati. Late one night he was in the office of the Enquirer where a crowd of newspapermen were gathered and the talk turned to newspaper scoops

and big stories. A veteran New York writer who was present, was asked to detail the biggest possible newspaper story which could break anywhere.

"Well," said the New Yorker, after thinking a minute, "the story would have to break in New York, it could not occur anywhere else. I believe that the biggest possible story would follow the collapse of the Brooklyn bridge over East river, some morning or evening while the residents of Brooklyn were crossing to or from work, hurling its thousands of occupants hundreds of feet into the river."

Everyone was duly impressed except McGoodwin. "Huh," he said, almost sarcastically. "I can think of a lot bigger story than that."

"Let's hear from you, then," responded the Gotham man and this was McGoodwin's reply:

"Just suppose that Lillian Russell should elope with the pope."

Mistakes Made by Writers

A popular writer was recently expatiating on the strange errors of famous literary men.

Trollope, for instance, tells us that Andy Scott "came whistling up the street with a cigar in his mouth." Jules Verne, in "Around the World in Eighty Days," would have us believe that his hero arrives triumphantly at his club just as the clock strikes 10 minutes to 12. It was a Paris journal that described the discovery of a naked body in the Seine with 10 sous in his waistcoat pocket, which is on a par with Defoe's statement that Robinson Crusoe, before undressing to swim to the wreck, took care to fill his pockets with biscuits, while in "Don Quixote" Sancho goes on riding his ass after that animal's death.

In "King Solomon's Mines," Rider Haggard describes the famous eclipse of the sun as taking place at new instead of at full moon, and Walter Besant in "The Children of Gideon" sets astronomy at defiance and makes the moon rise in the east at 2 a. m., whereas it must have been noted by all that the new moon rises in the west. In this connection the author went on to state that even Rolfe's "Burial of Sir John Moore" is wanting, as an inquisitive astronomer took the trouble to work back and found that "the struggling moonbeam's misty light" was a myth, as there

was no moon at all to struggle on the night in question.

Scott, in "Ivanhoe," makes a knight of Richard I converse with a contemporary of William the Conqueror, Richard's greatgrandfather, and in "The Newcomes" Clive dates a letter 183—and asks: "Why have we no picture of the sovereign and her august consort from Smee's brush?" forgetting that there was no prince consort until 1840.

The anachronisms of Shakespeare were no less amusing. In "King John" cannon boom, although there were no cannon to boom until 150 years later. Printing is referred to in Henry II, although there was no printing until the seventh Henry's time. Clocks are spoken of in "Julius Caesar," and he does not hesitate to include a billiard table as part of the furniture of Cleopatra's house! This reminds us of the teapot in the Mayflower museum that, to quote Max O'Rell, "was brought across by the fathers 50 years before tea became known in England.—Japan 'Mail.'

Resourcefulness Needed.

Paul W. Harvey, editor of The Elma (Wash.) Chronicle and a member of Kansas-Beta chapter, tells this story about one of the justices of the Washington state supreme court:

"As a young lawyer in Minnesota this present day judge entered politics. To gain political standing, he bought a small newspaper in his home town and acted as editor. It was a four-page newspaper, half patent and was placed in charge of a country printer. One week his printer quit him cold and without even lifting the forms off the Washington hand press after the weekly edition had been printed. The lawyer wrote his copy as usual and thought that he could get a printer from some of the nearby towns without any difficulty. But he could not find a printer. When press day came around the forms were still on the press. A happy idea struck the young lawyer. He laboriously picked out one line of type from the case and put it at the top of the first column on the front page and got out his paper at the usual time.

"The line of type read, 'Reprinted by Request.' "

The Hell Box

BLAME IT ALL ON TED COOK



SCOOSED

SOME CITY EDITORS don't give cubs a chance to comb out the cockle burrs. Having been the office doormat for a staff of fourteen "up from the ranks" newsleggers for the past few months I beg to offer a few experiences for the benefit of brothers who are reporters in the embryo.

In the first place, never spell a proper name the same way twice. It might be wrong the first time and in that case you have it wrong all through your copy. Use a fountain pen to make your corrections—only gutterbred news papermen use soft pencils. By single spacing one can get in more news to the page—and I find the C. E.'s want all the news they can get. A college-made "journalist" can win distinction the first time he hands in a story by writing funny stuff—with a red ribbon on onion-skin paper. I did this on my first assignment and the city staff got a good laugh out of it.

But this advice is not specific enough. Let me give you some tips on covering public morals—what the common newspaper man who hasn't been to college calls "police." A young reporter doing police for the first time should groom himself neatly, because this will give the detectives the clue that you are not a crook and they will then discuss social problems freely. Never give the chief a cigar—he wouldn't take it for he might think you were gathering material for a graft story or item. Drop into the station and peer around for the "blotter"—on it you will find all the human interest stuff. Look for automobile fines and tales of the idle rich. Sensational stories antagonize the cultured readers—especially of evening newspapers.

If the C. E. should insist on your writing murder—make it calm and peaceful. Withhold the name of the victim, especially if he or



Drawn By Himself

VERY GOOD YARN,
I MUST CONCEDE !



LANDED WITH A
FRONT PAGER



When the Copyreader Is a Brother

she be prominent in local or national circles. Keep the motive and method of the crime out, and don't spring the time or place until the last paragraph. Thus you will keep the interest up. See?

Any communication to this department of The Quill will receive prompt attention and the answers will tend to reveal a spirit of brotherly love. Our aim is to raise the standard of college journalists.

PROCTOR FYFFE COOK,
Tacoma Ledger.
Washington-Zeta, '14.

All But This

Just because Ted didn't see fit to write enough copy to fill this entire page, we are going to tell about his debut into newspaper work.

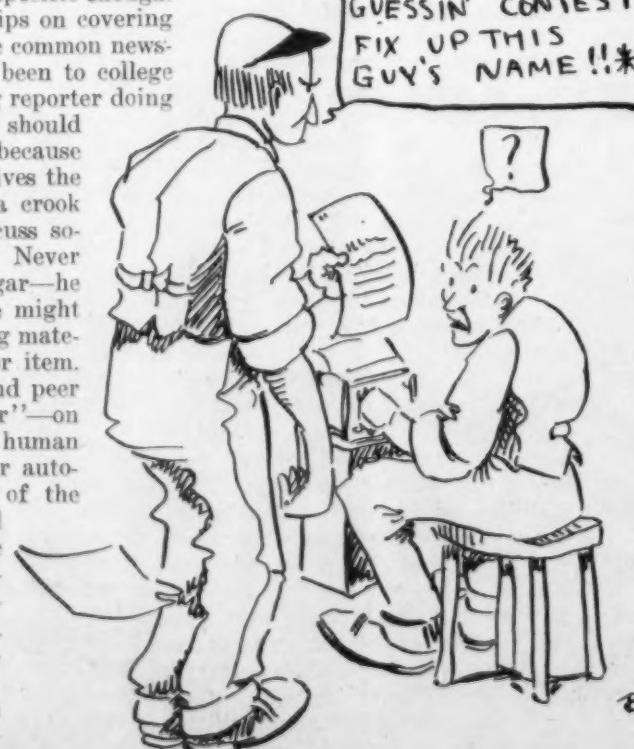
Mr. Cook went to the city editor of the Tacoma (Wash.) Tribune and after a prolonged conversation succeeded in convincing that individual that the paper could not survive without another reporter. The city editor looked about the local room, and pointing at a desk in the corner, said:

"Take that desk."

Cook walked across the room and sat down before the telephone desk.

Barkis Is Willin'

We made a mistake some time back when we stated that Ben Wharton and Miss Mary Vinson were married. It was Allen Wharton and Miss Mary Vinson. Ben is just looking for a chance.—The Russellville (Ark.) Courier-Democrat.



And When He Isn't

SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM

By James Melvin Lee

Director, Department of Journalism, New York University

Reprinted from the May, 1914, number of *The American Review of Reviews*, by permission of the publishers and the author.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE was talking with a journalist from the North as they sat together on the porch of his home in Lexington, Va. The great chief-tain of the South talked freely about the work of Washington College, of which he was at that time the president, but he refused to be interviewed about General Grant and turned the conversation to the subject of the press and its influence. As the journalist arose to go, General Lee is reported to have said, "War is over and I am trying to forget it. The South has a still greater conflict before her. We must do something to train her sons to fight her battles, not with the sword, but with the pen."

What he did was to establish at Washington College fifty press scholarships to be awarded to young men "intending to make practical printing and journalism their business in life." Such students were required to work in a local printing office the equivalent of one hour a day. In the practical instruction given the Washington students in the plant of Messrs. Lafferty & Company were the elements of the first school of journalism.

Even before Washington and Lee University, as the institution is now called, had removed the notice about the scholarships in journalism from the catalogue—its last publication was in the issue for 1877-1878—Cornell University had taken up the matter of technical instruction. Its president, Dr. Andrew D. White, proposed not only the giving of practical instruction in the university printing office but also the awarding of a "Certificate in Journalism" in addition to the baccalaureate degree. Circumstances prevented Cornell from carrying out President White's program in detail, but some practical work was actually done.

In 1888 Eugene M. Camp of the editorial staff of the Philadelphia Times, collected the opinions of a number of the leading editors and publishers on technical instruction in journalism. Finding most of them favorable, he made a special plea before the alumni of the Wharton School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania for the establishment of courses in journalism in that institution. To the University of Pennsylvania belongs the honor of doing the first real work in technical instruction, as that term is now understood. The courses were given by Joseph French Johnson, formerly of the Chicago Tribune and now dean of the School of Commerce of New York University.

A few other institutions of higher education added a course or two in journalism to the curriculum, but

it was not until 1907 that Merle Thorpe, now director of the Department of Journalism at the University of Kansas, organized in the University of Washington the first permanent school or department of journalism. In the meantime, Joseph Pulitzer, of the New York World, had provided in his will (1914) for the gift of \$1,000,000 to Columbia University for the

University, Western Reserve University, Wisconsin University.

At Boston College the work consists simply of a number of lectures by prominent journalists in connection with the extension courses. At Western Reserve University, on the other hand, the courses are to be post-graduate in character and open only to college graduates. As dean of the school, Western Reserve has just called H. F. Harrington from the Department of Journalism of Ohio State University.

The Pulitzer School at Columbia, because of the special emphasis it lays upon the editorial rather than the business side of the newspaper, stands in a class by itself. Its work has received so much attention in the press that it is not necessary to outline it in detail. In another year this school will receive the second million from the Pulitzer estate. The director is Talcott Williams, formerly of the Philadelphia Press.

HOW THE CANAL TOLLS MESSAGE WAS "HANDLED" BY STUDENTS.

When the movement was new Frederick Hudson, then managing director of the New York Herald, was asked whether he had heard about the proposed training of journalists in a special department of a university. His answer was as follows: "Only in connection with General Lee's college, and I cannot see how it could be made serviceable. Who are to be the teachers? The only place where one can learn to be a journalist is in a great newspaper office." As similar views are held by some editors of the old school, it may be well to take up some news "story" and show how it is handled in a school of journalism. New York University has been selected because its work is familiar to the writer; President Wilson's address to Congress on "The Repeal of Panama Tolls" has been chosen because his message is familiar to the reader.

The message was unusually brief, consisting of about 400 words, and yet it had a news value out of all proportion to its length. My own class in newspaper making wrestled with the problem of how to give the President's words suitable display on the front page. Each student had to decide for himself the mechanical way in which he would set up the message. Some preferred to put it in a "box" or frame. Others thought it would be better to set it in larger type than that used in the body of the paper. Each had to pick the striking sentences or phrases to "feature" in the headlines.

The message had a local end. What did New Yorkers think of the President's words? This was "cov-



James Melvin Lee

Courtesy Department of Journalism,
University of Kansas

founding of the school of journalism that now bears his name, and also for a second bequest of \$1,000,000, but the school did not open until the fall of 1912—a year after the death of its founder. Since 1907 schools or departments of journalism in American universities have increased at an astonishing rate.

INSTRUCTION IN THIRTY-FIVE INSTITUTIONS.

By way of proof of the last assertion, let me give the following list of colleges and universities at which work of some sort is now, or will be shortly, offered in journalism: Beloit College, Boston College, Boston University, Chicago University, Colorado University, Columbia University, De Pauw University, Iowa State College, Illinois University, Indiana University, Kansas University, Kentucky University, Louisiana University, Maine University, Marquette University, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Michigan University, Minnesota University, Missouri University, Nebraska University, New York University, North Carolina University, Notre Dame University, Ohio State University, Oklahoma University, Oregon University, Pittsburgh University, South Carolina University, South Dakota University, Texas University, Tulane University, Utah University, Wash-

ered" in the news-reporting class conducted by George T. Hughes, city editor of the New York Globe. He sent out his student reporters to interview a number of men about the message. Albert Frederick Wilson, formerly a member of the editorial staff of the Literary Digest, next took up the matter in his class in current topics. He required his students to read the editorials about the message found in leading papers on file in the Journalism Laboratory in order to note the different points of view taken by the American press. Later the leaders in the English papers were studied in the same way.

Members of the editorial-writing class, under the direction of its instructor, Royal J. Davis, of the editorial staff of the New York Evening Post, wrote their comments on the message. For classroom purposes, the point of view was of necessity that of the paper with which the instructor is connected. Yet students were urged to write what they believed. Conflicting opinions were regarded as "Letters to the Editor." The international law involved in the message was subsequently considered by Dr. Gerdes in the special law course designed to meet the needs of students in journalism.

WORKING IN A REAL "CITY ROOM."

Whether such instruction is serviceable the reader must decide. "Who are the teachers?" has been answered. Taking up another point raised by Mr. Huson, I may say that the class in news-reporting has its regular meetings in the city room of the New York Globe. In order to duplicate, so far as practicable, the work of the newspaper office, the class begins its work at five in the afternoon—or as soon as the last edition of the Globe has gone to press—and continues until eleven in the evening. In case of emergency, members of the class may have to work even later. Students write New York letters for out-of-town papers. Finger exercises of the class in editorial writing often break into print as "Letters to the Editor." A few editorials have actually been sold to publications. Arthur Guiterman, who is connected with the staff of Life and also with that of the Woman's Home Companion, gives a course in

newspaper verse. His students have had remarkable success in selling their MSS. to Sunday editors. The work in the magazine-making and writing classes—in some respects the most important work done in this department at New York University—must be, with apologies to Kipling, another story.

Other things may help to train the newspaper worker besides the "cussings" of the city editor and the blue-pencilings of the copy desk. The Police Commissioner helped when he issued cards which allow New York students to pass through police lines to get news.

PRACTICAL FEATURES OF SCHOOL WORK.

Work in other schools of journalism is just as practical as that at the New York. At Marquette University students accompany regular reporters as the latter make their rounds in Milwaukee. Students at the University of Wisconsin take regular news assignments on two of the daily papers of Madison. The Seattle Times has a Sunday page which is written and edited by the students in the Department of Journalism at the University of Washington. At the University of Pittsburgh, where the journalism courses are under the supervision of T. R. Williams, managing editor of the Press, students not only do work for his paper but also help out at times on other dailies in that city. Arrangements have already been made to have the journalism students at Western Reserve University supplement the teaching of the classroom with practical work on two daily papers of Cleveland. Some of the Western universities, like Missouri, Indiana, Kansas, etc., have printing plants and issue daily papers. These publications are to be regarded not as ideal papers, as some shallow critics try to imply, but as practice sheets in which students may print the classroom exercises.

The school of journalism may render a distinct practical service to the press of the state in which it is located. Possibly the Department of Journalism at the University of Kansas has done the largest amount of work of this sort. By way of illustration some of its activities may be outlined. It gets out a monthly trade-paper, the Kansas Editor, which is mailed free to all editors of that state. It acts

as a broker for the sale of newspaper properties, without cost to either to the buyer or to the seller. It has compiled a cost system for job offices that enables a printer to know whether every piece of work yields a profit or entails a loss to his plant. It takes the worn-out type of the country office, melts it, and ships back new type to the rural editor. It prints sets of "Instructions to Correspondents" which are mailed free to publishers. A blank space in which a local paper may print its name is left on the front page. It acts as a legal adviser in settling suits about official state and country printing. It gives short-term courses in advertising and newspaper-making for country editors. It has just arranged for a great newspaper conference to be held at the University in May.

The school of journalism may be of practical assistance to the Fourth Estate at large. The School of Journalism at the University of Missouri has issued a number of bulletins dealing with newspaper problems. These pamphlets have been approved by state editorial associations and have been widely circulated. Professor Fred Newton Scott, who has charge of the journalism courses at the University of Michigan, writes a critique of the English used in the column of the Chicago Tribune. (He is paid for this service by the newspaper.) Several teachers have written textbooks which have been marked O. K. by metropolitan editors. In various other ways teachers are trying to render some service in a practical way to American journalism.

Supplementing the laboratory work of journalism schools are other courses, such as advertising, circulation, newspaper management, history of journalism, literary and dramatic editing, magazine writing, etc.

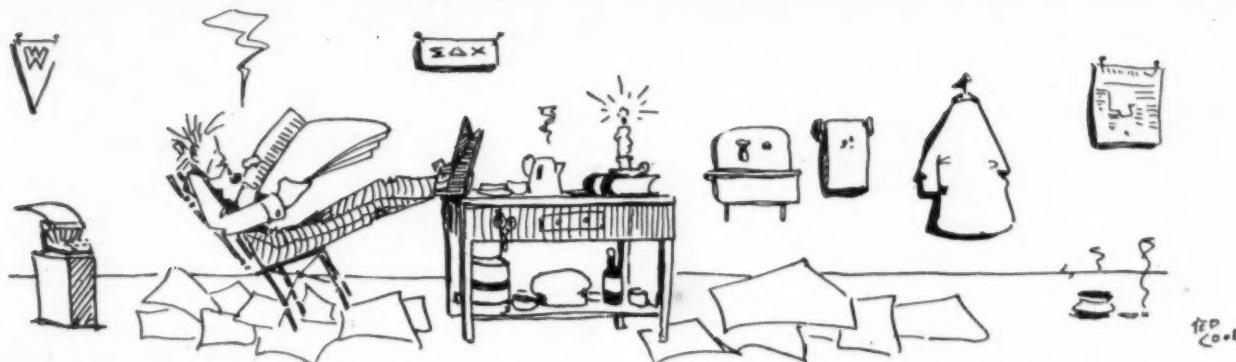
Lest the pedantic critic think that too much attention is paid to the technical instruction, I hasten to add that courses in politics, finance, sociology, economics, law, literature, etc., are not neglected in the curricula of most schools of journalism. No longer can it be said, as was so often said before such schools were started, that the newspaper office is the only place to learn journalism. Editors are sending their sons to schools of journalism.

Newsman's Midnight Joys

*I love to hear the presses roll,
I love the smell of paper,
I love to hear the lino. man swear
When his matrices cut a caper.*

--Bob Neal.

On the Newspaper Man's Library Table



Constable and Company, announces for fall publication an English edition of Professor W. G. Bleyer's "Newspaper Writing and Editing" which was published in this country by Houghton Mifflin company.

"Short Stories in the Making" by Professor Robert W. Neal, department of journalism, Massachusetts Agricultural college, will appear from the Oxford university press this winter. It discusses the subject from the point of view of the professional writer.

Teachers and students of journalism will be interested in the "The Reporter's Manual" by John Palmer Gravitt, the present managing editor of the New York Evening Post. It is a handbook for practical newspaper men and may be obtained from The Editor Company, Ridgewood, N. J.

Max Sherover, Teek Theatre, Buffalo, N. Y., has compiled an interesting pamphlet, "Fakes of American Journalism" which will interest both teachers and students of journalism. It sells for ten cents.

Copies of "The History of Printing" by Isaiah Thomas may be obtained from the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass. Price \$5.00 for the two volumes. These volumes are a reprint of the first edition, with numerous additions.

"The Modern High School," just published by Charles Scribner's Sons contains an interesting chapter on High School Journalism by Professor Merle Thorpe of the University of Kansas. It gives practical advice on editing and publishing a high school paper. Prof. Thorpe writes: "A big thing that can be done by the journalism teachers is to arrive at some sort of standardizing of courses, if nothing more than in the nomenclature. There seems to be no pedagogical formulae in journalism," said one educator to me recently.

Teachers of journalism and newspapermen regard the printed report of the recent National Newspaper Conference at the University of Kansas, as a most valuable addition to the newspaper man's library.

Harper's Weekly for October 31, 1914, contains an article entitled, "Jugglers of Journalism," written by A. J. McKelway of the National Child Labor Committee. Mr. McKelway defends organized charity

and assails modern journalism. The article is well worth reading.

The November number of the Metropolitan magazine contained an article entitled, "My Experiences With War Correspondents" which was written by James Keeley, editor of the Chicago Herald. Mr. Keeley tells us that the war correspondent is today almost extinct. Of all the articles on journalism which have appeared in current literature since the last number of The Quill, this is by far the best.

Professor H. F. Harrington of the department of journalism at the University of Kansas is after good specimens of newspaper narrative which may be used in discussions of journalistic structure and methods of approach. He desires, particularly, types of "human-interest" and feature stories. Professor Harrington has in mind a book of newspaper stories that may be used as model specimens for classes in journalism.

"The Practice of Journalism," a text book on journalism by Walter Williams and Professor Frank L. Martin of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, is to be translated into Spanish for the use of the Spanish speaking journalists and students of journalism in the Philippine Islands. The translation is to be made under the direction of Martin Ocampo, editor of La Vanguardia, Manila.

The first issue of the Washington Agriculturist, a student publication, under the auspices of the Agricultural Club of Washington State College, has appeared. One of the new features introduced for the first time is a section devoted to monthly suggestions—timely things to be done during the month.

"A Manual of Editorial Writing" is to be the title of a new book now being written by Harold H. Herbert, Illinois-Lambda '12, assistant professor of journalism at the University of Oklahoma, and Allan Nevins, Illinois-Lambda '12, editorial writer for the Nation and the New York Evening Post and extension instructor in the Pulitzer school of journalism at Columbia university, New York city. The book will be published by either Henry Holt and Company or by the Macmillan company.

Newspaper men everywhere are reading Samuel Hopkins Adams' new novel, "The Clarion." They

are enjoying it because it contains nothing new to them. To the layman, this story of "the forces that control our journalism" must be of intense interest. The book is wonderfully well written, the interest is sustained from cover and cover and the story itself is quite plausible. The book was published by the Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. Price, \$1.35 net.

A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, have just published "The Short Story" by Ethan Allen Cross, professor of literature and English, The State Teachers College of Colorado. Dr. Cross has given us an analysis of the most distinctive product of the famous short-story writers which is much more than a study of technic. It sketches briefly, yet comprehensively, the history of story-telling, then presents some of the best modern examples of the art, and analyzes and discusses them seriously, considering both the direction of the effort and the result in each instance. Its theme is elaborated from every point of view, and its criticism and comment are as original as they are forceful. Price, \$1.50 net.

Few exchanges reach our desk which are more welcome than The Kansas Editor, "a monthly journal of information and entertainment for the Kansas newspaper fraternity." Professor Merle Thorpe, head of the department of journalism at the University of Kansas, is managing editor. L. N. Flint, H. F. Harrington and W. B. Brown are associate editors. The publication is packed full of good things for the newspaper man, of especial interest to the Kansas editor but almost equally interesting to the journalist anywhere. Professor Thorpe's enterprise should serve as a tip to those heads of departments of journalism in the state supported institutions where the value of public service is recognized.

"Recollections of the Civil War," by Charles A. Dana, (D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, New York and London) is a book full of great interest and value to every American and especially to every editor or publicist. The Civil War is the greatest and most far-reaching event in the history of the Republic, and the great man brought into activity in dealing with the affairs of the Nation during that trying period of the government will be found worthy of study for all time.

WHAT THE ALUMNI ARE DOING



George Givan, Indiana-Rho, will cover the session of the Indiana state legislature which meets in February, for the Associated Press.

Karl M. Mann, Wisconsin-Iota, '11, is manager of the sales promotion department, The Iron Age, New York City.

Frederick E. Tarman, Oklahoma-Pi, '10, is telegraph editor of The Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, Okla.

C. F. G. Wernicke, Wisconsin-Iota, '13, is in charge of the advertising department of The Macey Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. Brother Wernicke is also editing the Macey Monthly.

Three of the brightest country newspapers in Washington are edited by Sigma Delta Chi men. Past-President S. H. Lewis is editor and owner of The Lynden Tribune, Paul W. Harvey, Kansas-Beta, '10, has the Elma Chronicle, and Ray McClung, Washington-Zeta, is editor of The East Washingtonian, Pomeroy.

Gordon C. Eldredge, Michigan-Gamma, '14, is in the copy department of the Detroit office of The J. Walter Thompson Co., Advertising Agents.

Norman H. Hill, Michigan-Gamma, '11, and Bruce Miles, Michigan-Gamma, '14, are on the staff of The Detroit News.

Lowell J. Carr, Michigan-Gamma, '11, Loren Robinson, Michigan-Gamma, '13, and M. D. Hossick, Michigan-Gamma, '13, are with The Detroit Free Press.

Paul Scott Mowrer, Michigan-Gamma, '08, is sniffing gunpowder as Paris Correspondent for The Chicago Daily News.

Harold Titus, Michigan-Gamma, '11, has sold three books for serial publication during the past year, as well as placing a number of short stories. "To the Victor" and "Stranger on the Border" appeared in The Cavalier and "On the Trail of Forgotten Ages" in The American Boy.

Donald Hamilton Haines, Michigan-Gamma, '09, has written two books concerning an imaginary invasion of the United States by an European army. "The Last Invasion," was published serially by The American Boy and is published in book form by Harpers. "Clearing the Seas" will follow the same channels. A story by Mr. Haines appeared in the October Everybody's.

Frank Pennell, Michigan-Gamma, '12, is on the staff of The Western Underwriter, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dan Lane, Michigan-Gamma, '10, is on the editorial staff of The Survey, New York City.

President P. L. Campbell, honorary member of Omicron chapter at the University of Oregon, was a member of the staff of the Kansas City Star during the 80's.

Franklin Allen, a charter member of Oregon-Omicron chapter, is city editor of the Eugene Guard at Eugene, Oregon.

Leland G. Hendricks, editor of the Oregon Emerald and member of the Omicron chapter, addressed the annual convention of the State Editorial Association recently.

F. J. Blaschke, Purdue-Eta, '11, is in charge of publicity for the Mazda bureau, of the General Electric company, San Francisco.

Arthur W. Hallam, Wisconsin-Iota, '14, is in business in Chicago. He expects to return to Madison soon to embark in a new business venture.

Arthur H. Brayton, Wisconsin-Iota, '14, former managing editor of the Wisconsin Daily Cardinal, is on his way to Washington. He is at present at his home in Lyons, Iowa.

Harry A. Toulmin, Virginia-Epsilon, ex-'11, and Ohio State-Theta, '13, has been elected a Fellow by the Royal Statistical Society of England in recognition of his distinguished work in the fields of political, social and legal science. Mr. Toulmin holds the degree of Bachelor of Arts of the University of Virginia, and Juris Doctor of Ohio State university. He is also author of articles and books on law and politics, and is a member of the leading learned societies of the United States and Canada.

R. G. Grassfield of Iowa-Kappa, '15, chapter has recently been appointed executive clerk of the Iowa-Statewide Publicity Commission. The commission was created a year ago by the Associated Advertising Clubs of Iowa, with the idea of advertising the state and its resources, not only within its own borders, but in other states as well. Last year over 1,000 columns of news-matter were placed in the papers of the state. As executive clerk Mr. Grassfield is busy collecting live news articles from all parts of the state, relative to prosperity, resources and industries, and making copy live enough to secure publication in the newspapers of Iowa and surrounding states. In this work he is meeting with splendid success.

Besides Mr. Grassfield, two other Sigma Delta Chi's are represented on this commission: C. H. Weller

of Iowa City and F. W. Beckman of Ames. Dr. Weller was made chairman of the commission when he retired from the presidency of the Associated Ad Clubs of Iowa. Dr. Weller is also university editor and head of the department of Greek and Archaeology at the University of Iowa. Mr. Beckman is publicity director and professor of journalism at the state agricultural college at Ames.

H. M. Page, Iowa-Kappa, '16, has been appointed associate editor of the Sales Builder, the official organ of the Associated Advertising Clubs of Iowa. The Iowa association is considered among the liveliest of the state organizations, and is one of the few which issues a publication. The Sales Builder is soon to enter upon its second year and shows a good growth. "The Sales Builder is published with one idea in mind—to make your cash register ring oftener."

Paul Neiman, Washington-Zeta, '14, is city editor of the Richmond (Cal.) News.

Robert F. Harris, Indiana-Rho, '13, who suffered a nervous and physical breakdown last spring after a term as editor of the Indiana Daily Student, is rapidly recovering his strength and will enter the newspaper field in Cleveland, O.

W. O. Trapp, who represented Indiana-Rho chapter at the last convention of Sigma Delta Chi, is with the United Press Associations in New York City.

Walter McCarty, a member of the Indiana Press Club and one of the petitioners for a charter from Sigma Delta Chi, is doing police for the Indianapolis News. McCarty was not in school when the initiation was held.

John H. Woods, Indiana-Rho, '13, is doing graduate work at Harvard university.

Donald R. Mellett, Indiana-Rho, '13, is growing peaches in Brown county, Indiana.

Dwight Park, Indiana-Rho, '13, is with an Indianapolis publishing house.

Art Ogle, Illinois-Lambda, '12, formerly editor of the Daily Illini, is on the reportorial staff of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A. R. Rohfling, Illinois-Lambda, '14, associate editor of The Siren last year, is with a St. Louis bonding company.

H. P. Daugherty, Illinois-Lambda, '14, is handling politics for the Peoria Transcript.

L. W. Ramsey, Illinois-Lambda, '14, is in the landscape gardening business in Davenport, Iowa.



A Few of the Alumni Who Came to Missoula (Mont.) to Tell the Editor How to Run The Quill

Dum Dum Bullets for the Editor

Ed. Note—Because many of the criticisms of The Quill which were received by mail and by wire, were unsolicited and because no permission was given to publish extracts from these particular letters and telegrams, the editor withholds some of the names of the writers.

President Steffan: "It's wonderful, perfectly wonderful. The biggest thing that has ever been done for the fraternity."

The Missoula (Mont.) Sentinel: "... It is a real magazine, which hurts neither the English language nor the artistic eye."

Robert W. Neal, Massachusetts Agricultural College: "I read The Quill through with enjoyment."

F. M. Church, national secretary: "Let me congratulate you on The Quill. It is without doubt the best issue we have ever had in our history."

William T. Daugherty, Michigan-Gamma, '13, Washington Post: "Congratulations to the fraternity on The Quill."

Frederick E. Tarman, Oklahoma-Pi: "I read and enjoyed every line of The Quill."

Will P. Green, business manager of The Quill: "In my opinion, the October number of The Quill is great."

Loren T. Robinson, Michigan-Gamma, '13, Detroit Free Press: "The Quill is a corker. I'm tickled to see that Sigma Delta Chi and her editors do not cling closely to collegiate journalism."

"While The Quill is very young among fraternity publications, it bids fair to become as it should, the par-excellence of fraternity literature, for it is the journalists' journal."—The Daily Iowan.

C. F. G. Wernicke, Wisconsin-Iota, '13: "Looked over the October Quill and do not hesitate to say that it is on a par with a rather elevated conception of what a fraternal magazine ought to be."

Ralph Casey, member of the editorial staff of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, editor of The Washington Alumnus and a graduate member of Washington-Zeta chapter: "The Quill is excellent."

Pat Page, Iowa-Kappa: "I hardly agree with you that Steffan's story is 'Good Copy.' It seems to me that it is almost yellow, and that it is editorial in nature."

James Melvin Lee, director, department of journalism New York university: "Such a publication ought to do a lot of good among the

students enrolled in schools of journalism connected with American universities."

Willard Kiplinger, Ohio-State-Theta, '12: "And how did you manage to get up that corking good number of The Quill? . . . I am anxious to see secrecy abolished."

Walter K. Towers, assistant editor The American Boy, Michigan-Gamma: "The Quill is excellent. Having it settle down as a good quarterly instead of attempting a monthly is the right idea."

Dr. Willard G. Bleyer, director of the courses in journalism, University of Wisconsin: "The Quill is the best publication of its kind that I have ever seen, and is in every way worthy of the fraternity that it represents."

S. H. Lewis, past-president and editor of The Lynden (Wash.) Tribune: "The Quill is great. I had no idea what possibilities there were in Sigma Delta Chi's magazine. I was amazed when I saw what a great publication for the newspaper man you had made of it."

Lee A. White, professor of journalism, University of Washington, national historian: "I think the test of a thing of this sort is the strain it puts on the mind of those who would improve it. You've gone so far that the critics will have to display a startling originality to require any material alterations."

Professor Merle Thorpe, head of the department of journalism at the University of Kansas: "Congratulations on The Quill. It would be a credit not only to Sigma Delta Chi, but to any honorary or social fraternity. You have set for yourself a pretty rapid pace."

An alumnus of Ohio State-Theta chapter: "With the exception of your very doubtful stand on the question of secrecy, the October number of The Quill is a creditable publication."

Professor H. F. Harrington, department of journalism, University of Kansas: "I have just received a copy of The Quill, which is entertaining as an old pal. I like the make-up, the gingery articles, and the portrait gallery you have inserted to give the publication sparkle. All of the Quillers are to be congratulated."

Alumnus Michigan-Gamma chapter: "I know how you got stuck by Elbertus. Asked him for a piece for the paper, and he came through with this. Couldn't turn it down though you didn't want it."

That's the trouble. Ask 'em for bread and they biff you in the eye with a cobble stone."

Gerhard R. Lomer, school of journalism, Columbia university: "Just a line, but one full of hearty congratulations upon the new volume of The Quill. It's good stuff. If you keep this up, we will all be wanting a monthly instead of a quarterly. My best wishes for a year of high standards and of wide appreciation."

George Banta, Jr., business manager of Banta's Greek Exchange: "We want to congratulate you on the appearance and contents of this very attractive number, and we believe that you have set the standard for the fraternity journals to follow."

Unsigned communication from Madison, Wis.: "What I would like to say about the editorial policy of The Quill would not look well in print. Don't you know that there are several chapters of Sigma Delta Chi east of the Mississippi river?"

Paul H. Harvey, editor of The Elma Chronicle, University of Kansas, '10, charter member of Kansas-Beta chapter: "The Quill came to me this week, and it certainly was a daisy and reached the standard that the publication of the leading journalistic fraternity should always maintain. I am all for democracy as against secrecy and I wish that I could have voted on this question."

Professor Frank G. Kane (Michigan-Gamma) head of the department of journalism, University of Washington: "The Quill in its first number from your editorship is the best number of that magazine which I have seen. Also, it's the first fraternity journal of any kind that I have ever seen that has any worth while ideas in it. Let's have some more numbers of this sort. Don't let anyone who fly-specks about split infinitives or faulty make-up harry you. The magazine's the thing; and I hope the fraternity will appreciate at least 50 per cent its face value the time and the brains and the soul you are putting into the service of Sigma Delta Chi."

Floyd Dell, managing editor of The Masses: "I got to looking over your paper and before I stopped I had read it all through. That means (I don't mind saying so) that your paper is good. I felt the personality of the people behind it . . .

"Then—this is none of my business—but why do you quote Elbert Hubbard on your front page and Hubbard's blurt about 'New Thought' inside? What is college for if not to put you next to the fact that neither Elbert Hubbard nor 'New Thought' are intellectual-ly respectable matters. By respectable I mean entitled to respect. They are both products of our national soft-headedness. They represent the kind of sloppy 'thinking' that you ought to fight against."

L. H. Sloan, past president of Sigma Delta Chi, wearer of the first Chester Wells' memorial key, and a member of the reportorial staff of the New York American: "I am sorry that The Quill choose to deliberately insult and to grossly slander two prominent editors. The

Quill should have been bigger than that. It will gain nothing by such a policy; it will lose the respect of many people who may have committed the crime of holding opinions different to those entertained by the editor and the contributor who passed and wrote the "Why Journalism Teachers Go Mad" article. By employing the fraternity publication to air the likes and dislikes of individuals whose pens have access to its columns, we are lending our talents to a crusade, of course—but at the same time, to a crusade of unfairness and of personal opinions."

Professor Eric W. Allen (Oregon-Omicron) head of the department of journalism at the University of Oregon: "I want to compliment you on the appearance of The Quill. It is not only a credit

to you but a credit to the print shop from which it was issued. I was interested in the outcome of the referendum vote on the question of secrecy and was much pleased with your discussion of the subject. I feel sure that as more students are graduated the sentiment against secrecy will increase. I don't feel that a man is thoroughly initiated as a newspaper man unless he has an instinctive dislike to secrecy, and I don't feel that our Schools of Journalism would be doing their duty to the public if they were not fighting against secrecy and teaching their students to trust the results of making information public. It seems to me that a person who has not a strong feeling against secrecy has not read the history of journalism aright."

America's First Libel Suit

HY WRITERS of American history have almost universally ignored John Peter Zenger, the defendant in America's first libel suit, is a question that has long puzzled the newspaper fraternity. Why American historians have failed to recognize the importance of the part that the Zenger trial played in establishing the freedom of the American press is a similar question that has been asked but has not been satisfactorily answered. Students of the history of the American Press insist that the history of American politics and economics is inseparable from the history of American journalism. That is the thesis of practically every course in newspaper history that is taught in the departments and schools of journalism in the United States. Glance at American history for a moment and see if this is not true. Who were the men who led in the movement to establish the independence of the colonies? You name Samuel Adams, Hugh Gaine, Philip Freneau, James Otis, John Adams, Jonathan Mayhew, John Holt, Thomas Jefferson, Isaiah Thomas and James Franklin. All of them were either editors or regular contributors to newspapers. Mention the abolition movement and what name is immediately associated with the bitter fight that was made upon the institution of slavery? William Lloyd Garrison. What was he? A newspaper man. Who declared war upon Spain in 1898? Every editor knows that the newspapers were really responsible for the Spanish-American war. And we have little difficulty in imagining the influence of the Continental press in precipitating the present European conflict. We repeat:

A study of American history cannot be separated from a careful consideration of the growth of American journalism.

We first hear of John Peter Zenger as editor of the New York Weekly Journal which first ap-

peared November 5, 1733. We are told that Zenger came to this country from Germany when he was thirteen years of age. He served as a printer's apprentice under William Bradford, editor of the New York Gazette and the fourth printer in America. Later he became editor of The Journal, which was established in opposition to Bradford's Gazette. For three years the Journal was uncompromisingly opposed to the administration of Governor William Cosby, and his successor, Lieutenant Governor George Clarke. After repeated attacks upon the chief executive of the colony, Governor Cosby offered a reward of 50 pounds "to such Person or Persons who shall discover the Author or Authors of the said Scandalous, Virulent, and Seditious Reflections contained in the said Journals. Zenger was arrested Sunday, November 17, 1734, on the charge of libel. The charge made was that "the people of this city (New York) and province, think, as matters now stand, that their liberties and properties are precarious, and that slavery is like to be entailed on them and their posterity, if some past things be not amended."

By a writ of habeas corpus, Zenger was brought before the chief justice on November 20. After a long debate the "Chief Justice directed that Zenger should be admitted to bail, and bound by recognizance, with two securities, in the sum of \$2,000. He was remanded to prison in default thereof." Although Zenger was kept in prison the Journal appeared regularly with the exception of during the first week that he was confined. Zenger wrote his copy while in jail and then dictated through a hole in the prison door. The Journal became more popular and Bradford, as publisher of the official newspaper, the Gazette, was hard pressed.

The Journals containing the libels were ordered burned. But the people rebelled against such a plan and as the result, the government

party resolved to crush Zenger in court. But the friends of Zenger were ready for any emergency. They retained Alexander Hamilton, the noted Philadelphia attorney, as Zenger's counsel. The court met August 4, 1735. It was admitted that the particular article had been published. When Mr. Hamilton volunteered to prove the truth of the statements embraced in the alleged libel, the court refused to accept such evidence. Quoting from Hudson, "After a brief discussion on the question whether the jury or the judges were to find the libelous character of the publication, the court intimated that 'the jury could find that Zenger printed and published those papers, and leave it to the court to judge whether they were libelous.'" After an address to the jury which was really epoch-making, the attorney general briefly replied and then was followed by the chief justice, who charged the jury, and again said that as the defendant had confessed the publication of the words, the only question for them was whether or not the words were libelous, and as this was a question of law, the jury could safely leave it to the court. After a short absence, the jury returned with a verdict of not guilty."

Hudson comments: "Thus concluded this remarkable case, important in every aspect to the press and the key-note to the revolutionary spirit that was then springing up throughout the colonies."

This policy which was adopted by Zenger and Franklin and Thomas and Fleet was really the dawn of the independence of the Press in America.

This very famous trial established the principle that the truth is not libelous unless back of it there is the intent to malign. And today, in most of the states, the question of motive is ignored entirely.

Surely, John Peter Zenger has earned a place among great American characters.—C. H. G.

With the Active Chapters

DO professional fraternity is enjoying better health and faces a brighter future than does Sigma Delta Chi. Letters from the seventeen chapters bring news of unusual enterprise and activity. Michigan-Gamma, Oregon-Omieron and Wisconsin-Iota chapters have obtained club rooms and other chapters are making plans to establish campus headquarters. Everywhere members of the active chapters and alumni are meeting with newspapermen who have achieved success in the profession and who are willing to allow others to profit by their experiences.

DePaw-Alpha chapter is planning to publish a humorous magazine which is to be purely a Sigma Delta Chi publication. Professor B. O. McAnney, head of the DePauw department of journalism, has been elected an honorary member of Alpha chapter. Professor R. W. Thomas of the English literature department, another honorary member of Alpha chapter, is doing graduate work at Harvard university. He is making a study of dramatic criticism. The chapter gave a farewell smoker in honor of Professor Thomas.

Kansas-Beta chapter announces the election of the following members: Matt Jones, Lyndon, Kan.; Glendon Allvine, Kansas City, Mo.; Vernon Moore, Iola, Kan.; Wilbur Fisher, Pleasanton, Kan.; Earle Crabbe, Lawrence, Kan.; Fred Bowers, Emporia, Kan.; Will Foster, Atchinson, Kan. All of the new members are majors in the department of journalism and most of them have had practical newspaper experience. Beta chapter is planning to hold a reunion with the alumni in Kansas City this spring.

Club rooms have aided materially in strengthening the already strong Michigan-Gamma chapter. Gamma's new members are: James M. Barrett, Sherwood W. Field, Harold R. Schradski, Edward P. Wright, Donald Smith and Charles L. Kendrick. During the football season the chap-

ter held open house for the visiting newspaper men. Among the newspaper men who have addressed the members of Gamma chapter this year are James Schermerhorn, editor of the Detroit Times which is making an admirable stand for clean advertising. Mr. Schermerhorn spoke about the newspaper as an institution for public service.

Denver-Delta chapter has been handicapped because of the failure of some of the old men to return to college. The chapter is meeting regularly and will soon elect new members. The chapter has organized a press bureau to be used in advertising the university and incidentally to allow the institution to know more about Sigma Delta Chi.

Washington-Zeta chapter has been busy playing its part in preparation for the third annual Wash-

ington Newspaper Institute which was held at the University of Washington this month under the joint auspices of the Washington State Press Association and the department of journalism. Members of the chapter published a miniature daily during the institute and helped entertain the visiting newspaper men and teachers of journalism. Louis Seagraves is the editor-elect of the University of Washington daily.

Purdue-Eta is another chapter whose members are so busy and so active that little time can be paid to meetings. All of the members are engaged in some campus journalistic work.

C. C. Lyon, head of the Ohio Scripps-McRae league of newspapers, spoke at the first of a series of dinner talks planned by Ohio Theta chapter. The lectures are open to all. Each time a miniature newspaper, known as "Devil's Food," will be published as a souvenir. This list of speakers includes Harry Westerman, cartoonist on the Ohio State Journal, Columbus; Colonel E. S. Wilson, editorial writer, and Robert Ryder, managing editor of the same newspaper, and C. C. Martin, of the Scripps-McRae league, formerly managing editor of the Cleveland Press. Ohio Theta chapter announces as new members: William S. Wabnitz, associate editor of the Lantern; James Pollard, assistant sporting editor of the Lantern and university sports correspondent for the Columbus Dispatch; Andrew Wing and David W. Williams, associate editor of the Agricultural Student; and Ford G. Owens, business manager of the Lantern.

Wisconsin-Iota chapter has established an All-University Press Club, composed of college men representing every phase of the newspaper profession. The chapter has a lease on a suite of five rooms and held a smoker to which all men interested in any phase of journalism were invited. More than one hundred men attended and after the close of the smoker seventy-five men applied for admission as



Drawn by Arthur Young.

Courtesy of The Masses.

"Dem Allies 'll find dey're up against a big proposition!"

members. More than sixty men have been elected to membership. The club rooms will be used as headquarters by the college newspaper men.

All attention at Iowa-Kappa chapter is being focused upon the fourth annual convention which will be held at Iowa city in May. Elaborate plans for the yearly meeting are being made.

Ring W. Lardner of the Chicago Tribune was recently the guest of Illinois Lambda chapter. Mr. Cook, Indiana manager of the Associated Press, was present and together with Mr. Lardner, spoke upon the opportunities in newspaper work.

Reports from Columbia, Mo., are that Missouri-Nu chapter is maintaining its usual high standards and is keeping every member active. The same is true of Texas-Xi chapter.

Oregon-Omicron chapter announces the election of Fred Dunbar, Wallace Eakin, Leslie Tooze, and Lamar Tooze. All have won distinction in college journalism. Omicron chapter has also inaugurated a series of lectures by newspaper men, the meeting to be open to all. George Palmer Putman, a Bend, Oregon, newspaper editor and owner, was the first speaker. The club rooms maintained by the chapter have proved to be a great help.

Oklahoma-Pi chapter elected the following new members: Jesse L. Rader, librarian of the university alumni, and Ray H. Haun, advertising manager of the Oklahoma Farm Stockman, Oklahoma city, honorary members; Eugene McBahan, business manager of the University Oklahoman, and James M.

Brill, member of staff of University Oklahoma.

Indiana-Rho chapter, and Iowa State-Tau chapters report regular meetings and everyone in some newspaper work. Nebraska-Sigma chapter announces as new members: Arthur C. Chase, Percy S. Spencer, C. A. Sorenson, Marcus L. Poteet, Harold J. Schwab, Leslie E. Slack and Guy E. Reed. Will Owen Jones, of the Nebraska State Journal, was a recent guest of Sigma chapter. He spoke on the topic, "The News Story."

A reading of the chapter letters shows that the members are intent upon holding regular meetings and upon making these meetings of profit to the members. The social features are not neglected but the serious purpose of Sigma Delta Chi is appreciated.

Greetings from Roy W. Howard



Roy W. Howard
President United Press Associations.
Courtesy Kansas Department
of Journalism.

"There is nothing that we can express with more earnestness and pleasure, than the idea that as young men associated with an institution which is essentially a young men's organization, we of the United Press extend to you of the classes of journalism, the hand of fellowship. The United Press has been manned and made by young men. We do not apologize for this fact. We boast of it. Shepherd, von Wiegand, Keen, Simms and Wood, men of our European staff, who are today writing records of achievement for the United States in black face type across the pages of the American press, are young men. Some of them scarcely have graduated from eubship in our venerable rival's ranks, yet they are giving new meanings to the terms aggressiveness and ingenuity. Being too young and careless to distinguish and avoid those things which years of thinking so, have made impossible, they are going ahead, doing the impossible and making it a regular part of the day's routine.

"Are we interested in your development? Are we interested in our own future you might as well ask. In your development lies our future. A new managing editor, a new business manager or a new publisher, who is a young man, is an editor, a business manager or a publisher already three-fourths a United Press member."

Carnahan

Continued from Page 4

was the last place a respecting and respectable operator would want to go.

Carnahan had consented to fill in at Bismarck until the company could get somebody who would remain permanently. On his way to his new post, he stopped for dinner at Hinckley, Minn. An old man who was his neighbor at dinner asked him where he was going. When Carnahan said "To Bismarck," his questioner said: "Eat a good dinner then, for this is probably the last one you'll ever eat."

But Carnahan stuck. He was a telegraph man and knew his business. He didn't care a rap for gold lace or shoulder straps. He checked

the reckless use of government franks and deadhead rates and made the Bismarck office a new place. There were some angry army men for awhile, but eventually they became Carnahan's friends. Always, Custer stood back of the young operator.

An interesting chapter in Carnahan's telegraph history is that which covers the periods which immediately preceded the Custer expedition. During this time there passed between President Grant and Custer the telegraphic correspondence which led to the disgrace of the soldier and which has always been held to have caused his recklessness in the Big Horn battle. But that is another story.

Carnahan remained at Bismarck

until 1890, when he was sent to take charge of the Western Union office in Missoula, Mont. There he has remained until now. He has seen the west transformed from a wilderness; he has transmitted messages of great concern. Always he has been efficient, always alert. He carries a good many secrets of the wire which he guards with professional regard for ethics.

And now, at the age of 65, Carnahan is retired on a pension. He has earned it. He has earned, too, the respect and esteem of those who have known him. He is yet vigorous and keen. His eye is bright and he moves briskly. Only his gray hair hints at 65 years of life, with 53 of them in front of a telegraph key.

Teachers of Journalism Meet

THE fifth annual conference of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism was held in New York city, December 29, 30, and 31, under the joint auspices of the Pulitzer school of journalism at Columbia university and the department of journalism at New York university. The conference consisted of five sessions. These were devoted to the editorial, news, newspaper management and advertising, the Sunday supplement and the monthly magazine. The list of speakers included Frank Cobb, editor of the New York World; Charles R. Miller, editor of the New York Times; Chester S. Lord, for many years managing editor of the New York Sun; Frank H. Simonds, editor of the New York Evening Sun; Don C. Seitz, business manager of the New York World; Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews; S. S. McClure, founder of McClure's Magazine; William H. Ukers, president of the New York Press Association; and Richard H. Waldo, advertising manager of the New York Tribune.

As Frank Leroy Blanchard, editor of The Editor and Publisher said, the recent annual meeting of the association "was the most interesting and important in the history of the organization. The list of speakers included some of the foremost editors and business managers in metropolitan journalism. The subjects discussed were live and practical topics relating to the conduct of newspapers. Following each address the speaker answered questions suggested by his remarks. Much of the information brought has never appeared in print and probably never will."

Dr. Talcott Williams, director of the courses in journalism at Columbia university, welcomed the members to the city and to the university. He reported that today there were 2,021 students in the schools of journalism, thirty-nine in number. Of this number of undergraduates, 419 are women. In 1913 there were forty-seven teachers of journalism. Today there are seventy-two. Dr. Williams estimated that today there are 35,000 or 36,000 reporters and editors in the country. In 1920 he said there would be about 4,000 students, or about one-tenth as many students as active newspapermen.

Those who attended the several sessions of the conference were: F. N. Scott, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Rowland P. Gray, University of Maine, Orono; Frank L. Martin, University of Missouri, Columbia; Walter Williams, University of Missouri, Columbia; Merle Thorpe, University of Kansas, Lawrence; George C. Clancy,

Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin; John M. Cooney, Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana; Hugh Mercer Blain, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge; Richard H. Thornton, North Carolina State University, Chapel Hill; Joseph W. Piercy, Indiana University, Bloomington; Nelson A. Crawford, Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan; William Grosvenor Bleyer, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Charles Arnold, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh; Robert W. Neal, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst; Carl H. Getz, University of Montana, Missoula; Charlton Andrews

and J. W. Cunliffe and Talcott Williams of Columbia University; Frank Leroy Blanchard, of The Editor and Publisher.

The conference will meet next year at the University of Kansas at a time to be decided by the Kansas department of journalism. The newly elected officers are: Merle Thorpe, University of Kansas, president; Franklin Matthews, Columbia university, vice-president; Hugh M. Blain, Louisiana State University, secretary-treasurer; and as additional members of the executive committee, Frank L. Martin of the University of Missouri and James Melvin Lee of New York university.



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More Alumni Notes

George Bargh, Illinois-Lambda, '14, is doing reportorial work in Centralia, Ill.

Paul F. Haupert, Ohio State-Theta, '14, is taking post-graduate work at the Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia university.

Lewis Morrill, Ohio State-Theta, '13, is now legislative correspondent for the United Press, stationed at Columbus. He was formerly with the Cleveland Press.

Gardner Rea, Ohio State-Theta, '14, and Alfred P. Kearney, Ohio

State Theta, ex '15, are in New York doing free-lance magazine work.

George Bredehoft, Ohio State-Theta, '14, is in the advertising department of the Stoneman Printing company, Columbus, Ohio.

J. R. Wiley, Purdue graduate of 1913, and a member of Ohio State-Theta while teaching in the College of Agriculture for two years, is now on the editorial staff of the Ohio Farmer of Cleveland, Ohio.

Paul C. Guild, DePauw-Alpha, '13, is on the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Journal Gazette.

Herbert Moore, DePauw-Alpha, '14, and Eldie Troxell, DePauw-Alpha, '12, have sold their interest in the Madison (Ind.) Democrat. Mr. Moore is engaged in journal-

istic work in Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Troxell is doing publicity work and has charge of classes in journalism in Toledo university, Toledo, Ohio.

Sigma Delta Chi

National Journalistic Fraternity.
Founded DePauw University,
April 17, 1909

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

President—Roger Steffan, state editor of the State Journal, Columbus, Ohio.

Vice President and Editor of The Quill—Carl H. Getz, School of Journalism, University of Montana, Missoula.

Secretary—F. M. Church, 901 Packard street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Treasurer—Robert Lowry, The Statesman, Austin, Texas.

Historian—Lee A. White, Department of Journalism, University of Washington, Seattle.

Honorary President—Chase S. Osborn.

Past Presidents—Lawrence H. Sloan, The American, New York City. Sol H. Lewis, The Tribune, Lynden, Washington.

CHAPTER—SECRETARIES.

DePauw-Alpha—Ford C. Frick, Phi Kappa Psi house, Greencastle, Ind.

Kansas-Beta—Frank B. Henderson, Lawrence, Kansas.

Michigan-Gamma—F. F. McKinney, corner Hill and Washtenaw, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Denver-Delta—D. Burkhalter, 4 Logan street, Denver, Col.

EPSILON—INACTIVE.

Washington-Zeta—Lewis Connor, 4554 16th avenue, N. E., Seattle, Washington.

Purdue-Eta—Elmer J. Lamb, 128 Wiggins street, W. Lafayette, Ind.

Ohio State-Theta—A. Bernard Bergman, 70 18th avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Wisconsin-Iota—John E. Burke, 248 Langdon street, Madison, Wis.

Iowa-Kappa—H. E. Webb, Iowa City, Iowa.

Illinois-Lambda—S. P. Irvin, 502 John street, Champaign, Illinois.

MU—INACTIVE.

Missouri-Nu—M. Stern, 718 Maryland Place, Columbia, Mo.

Texas-Xi—Fred Hibbard, 2009 Whitis avenue, Austin, Texas.

Oregon-Omicron—Samuel F. Michael, U. of O. dormitory, Eugene, Oregon.

Oklahoma-Pi—James J. Hill, Norman, Oklahoma.

Indiana-Rho—Robt. D. Armstrong, 218 E. Kirkwood avenue, Bloomington, Ind.

Nebraska-Sigma—Charles Eperson, 434 N. 17th street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Iowa State-Tau—E. F. Steuwe, Ames, Iowa.

Fourth annual convention—Iowa City, May, 1915.

Chapter secretaries will notify editor of any errors or changes in address.

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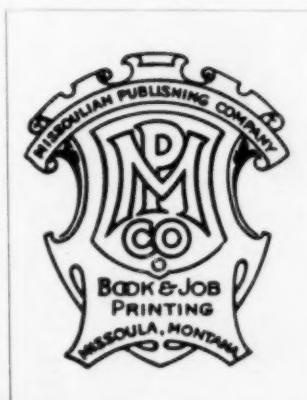
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Special lecturers of the United States and Europe, eminent specialists in the fields of Art, Literature, Philosophy, Education and Science, will be engaged to give series of lectures of exceptional value to students and teachers. The courses offered by the school include special instruction in journalism.

Special arrangements have been made with the transcontinental railroads whereby one and one-third rates, on the certificate plan, can be offered from points west of Chicago.

Registration, Monday, June 8th.

Organization of Classes, Tuesday, June 9th.

For announcements of courses and further information, address the director of the summer school, University of Montana, Missoula, Montana.